About OpenSky Policy Institute

The best choices are informed choices. At OpenSky, we work to make sure lawmakers and other leaders have quality data and research to make decisions that help our communities thrive.

We are **non-partisan** and focus on **tax**, **budget**, **and education finance** policy in Nebraska.



Today's Presentation:

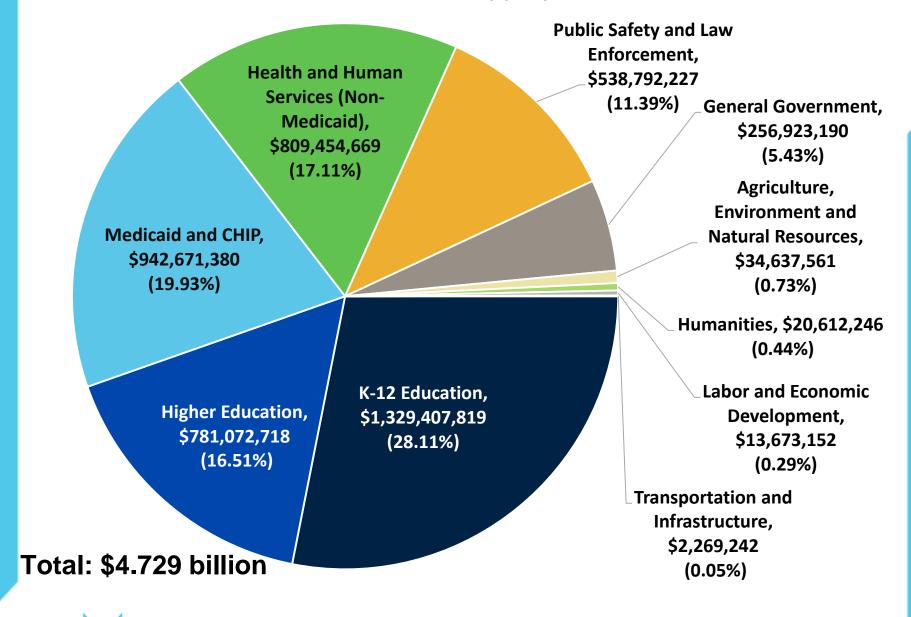
Nebraska budget and tax basics

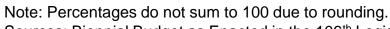
 Main tax policy discussions in 2020



Education, Health Care Top Spending

General Fund Appropriations, FY21

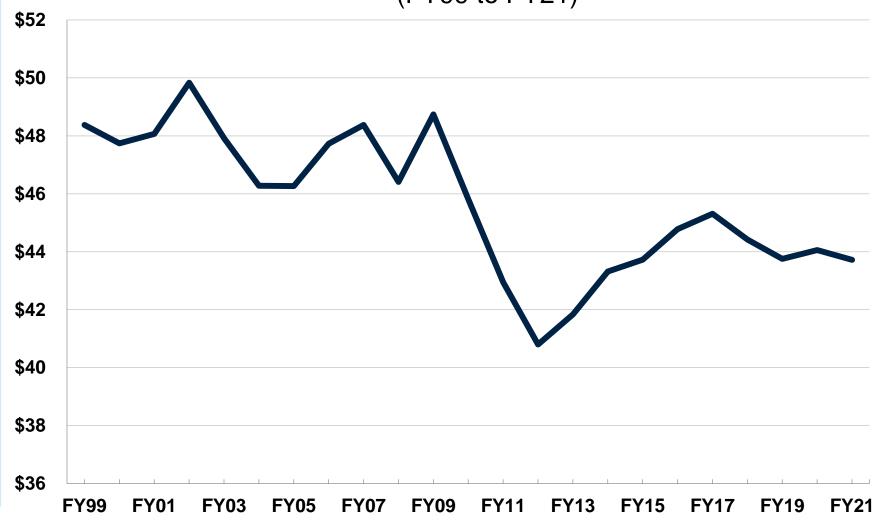




Sources: Biennial Budget as Enacted in the 106th Legislature First Session, August 2019.

Budget Proposal Keeps Budget Relatively Flat as a Share of the Economy

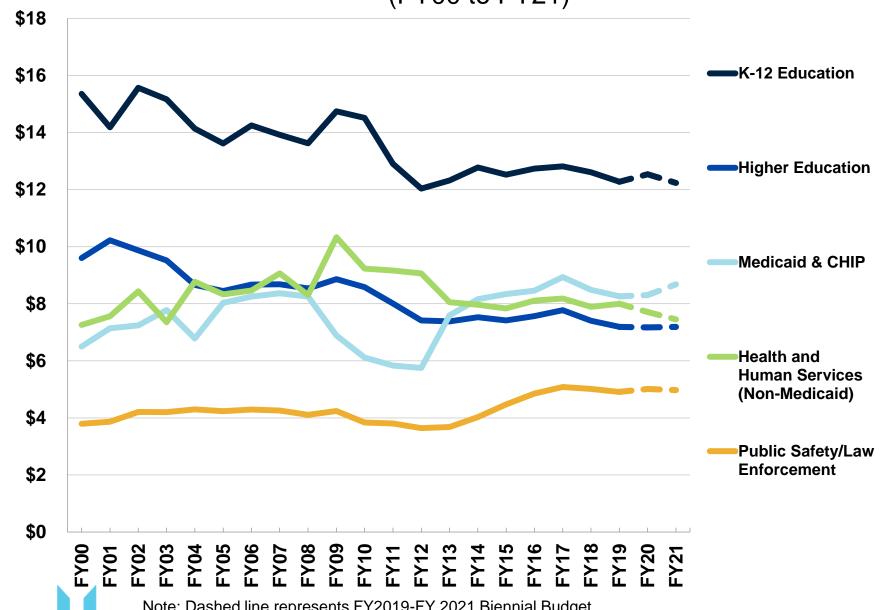
General Fund Appropriations per \$1,000 of NE Personal Income (FY99 to FY21)



Source: Legislative Fiscal Office, Appropriations Committee Biennial Budget, Executive Budget in Brief.

Appropriations Trends in Major Budget Areas

General Fund Appropriations per \$1,000 of NE Personal Income (FY00 to FY21)



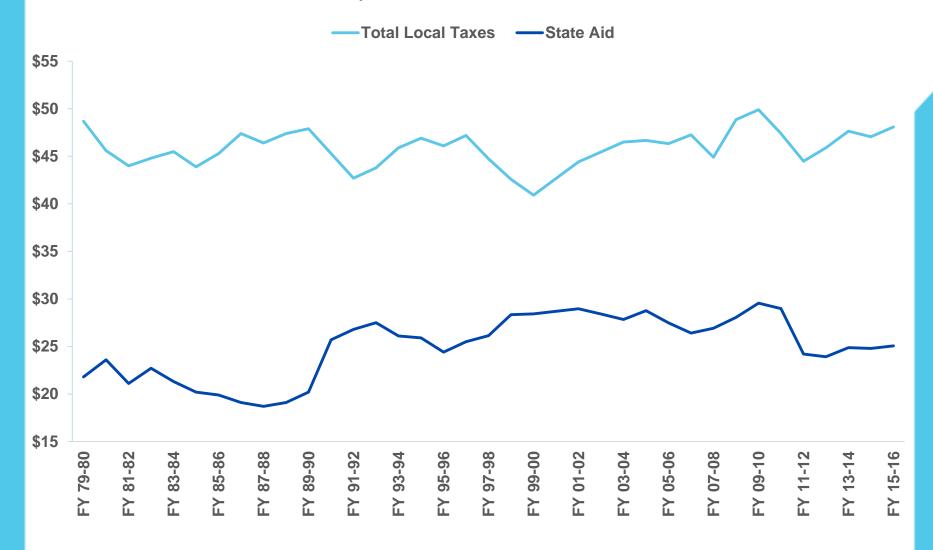
Note; Dashed line represents FY2019-FY 2021 Biennial Budget. Sources: Legislative Fiscal Office, US Bureau of Economic Analysis, Appropriations Committee.

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Clear thinking for a stronger Nebraska

State Aid and Local Taxes Have Mirrored Each Other

Aid and Taxes per \$1,000 of Nebraska Personal Income

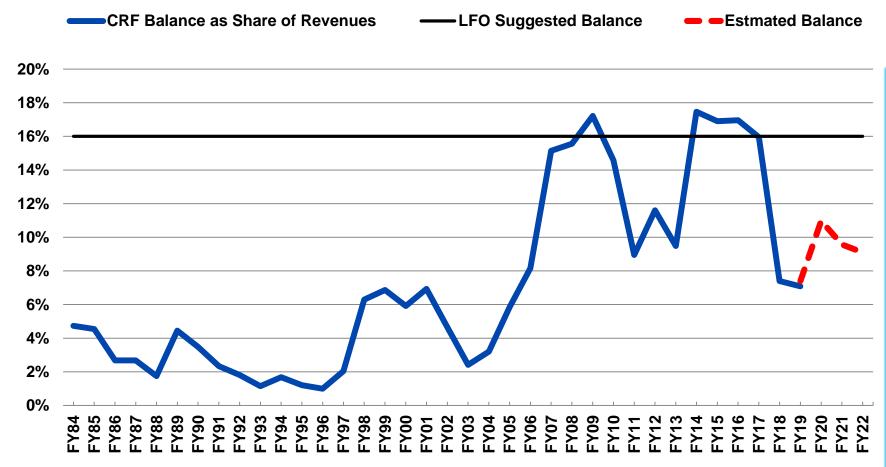




Sources: US Census Bureau; US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Rainy Day Fund Departing From a Healthy Balance

Cash Reserve Fund Balance as Share of General Fund Receipts, FY84 to FY22



Source: Legislative Fiscal Office: Tax Rate Review Committee Summary, November 2018; Legislative Fiscal Office, State of Nebraska Biennial Budget as Enacted by the 106th Legislature, August 2019



Revenue Challenges

- Ag economy/tariffs; flooding/disaster recovery
- Tax changes since 2006 (\$913M in FY20)
- Tax incentives (spiked in 2013, 2016 and a bit in 2018)
- Base issues (i.e. services, other exemptions)
- Revenue fluctuations due to federal tax changes



Main Tax Discussions in 2020

1. Property tax reductions/reform & eliminating tax expenditures

-increase ed funding vs. PTCP vs. sales tax rate reduction

2. Tax incentives



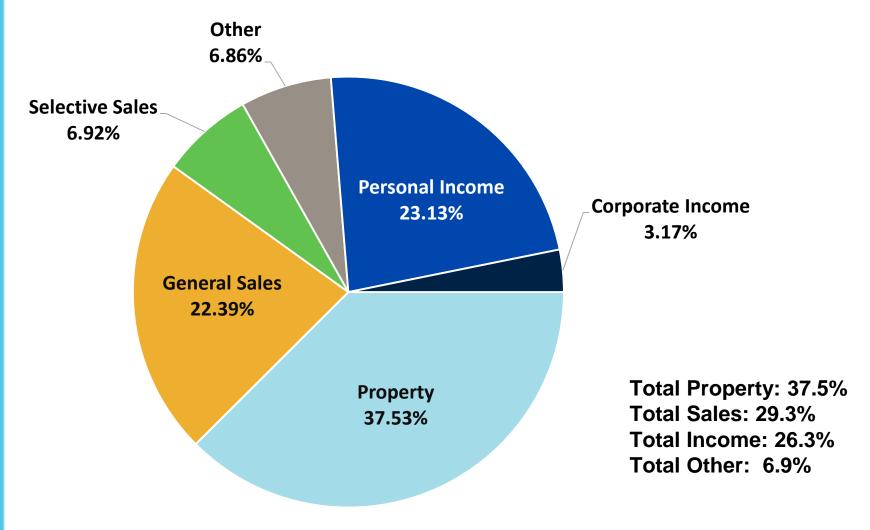
NE not a High Tax or Spending State

| 2016 Rankings (U.S. Census Bureau) | Per Capita | Per \$1k of Personal Income | Per \$1k GDP |
|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| State & Local Taxes | 15 th | 17 th | 27 th |
| State & Local Spending (Direct Expenditures) | 20 th | 30 th | 38 th |
| Individual Income Tax | 17 th | 24 th | 30 th |
| Corporate Income Tax | 17 th | 19 th | 22 nd |
| Sales Tax | 32 nd | 39 th | 41 st |
| Property Tax | 12 th | 10 th | 12 th |

Source: US Census Bureau 2016 Census of State and Local Government Finances; US Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Nebraska's Three-Legged Stool

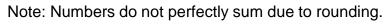
State and Local Taxes by Type, 2016





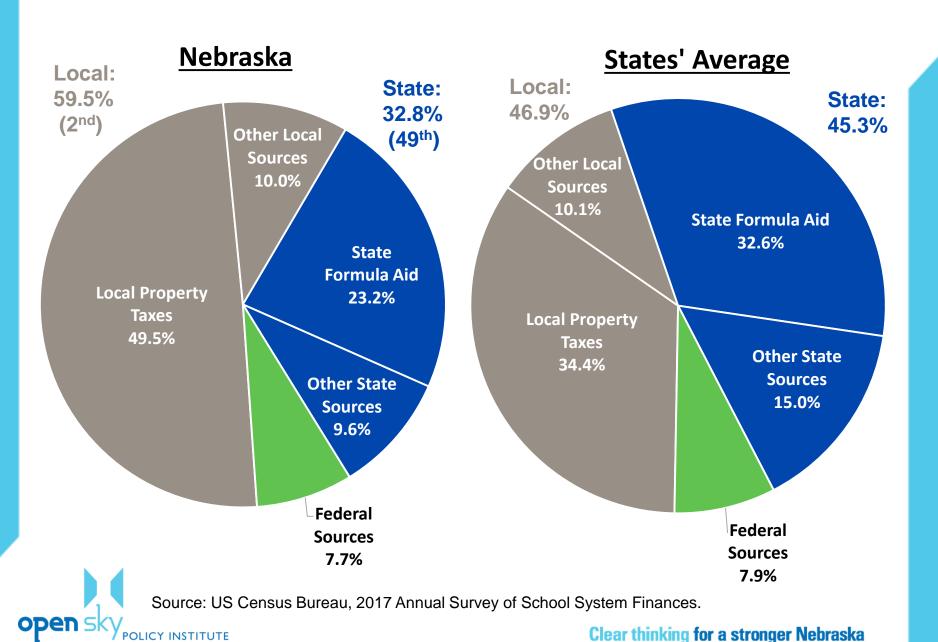
Balancing the 3-Legged Stool

| State and Local Taxes | | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------|-----------------|--|--|
| | % Actual (2016) | % - Balanced | Difference | | |
| Property | 37.5% | 31.05% | -\$629M | | |
| Sales (Includes General + Selective) | 29.3% | 31.05% | +\$169M | | |
| Income (Includes Personal + Corporate) | 26.3% | 31.05% | +\$461 M | | |
| Other | 6.9% | 6.85% | \$0 | | |



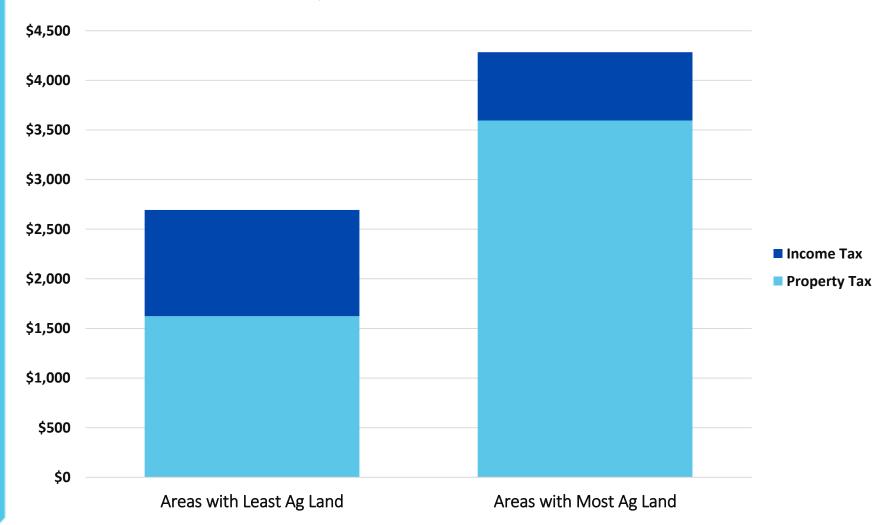
Source: US Census Bureau, 2016 Annual Survey of State and Local Government Finances.

Education Funding: Nebraska vs States' Average



Residents in Highly Agricultural Counties Pay More in Taxes

Property and Income Taxes per Person in 2017

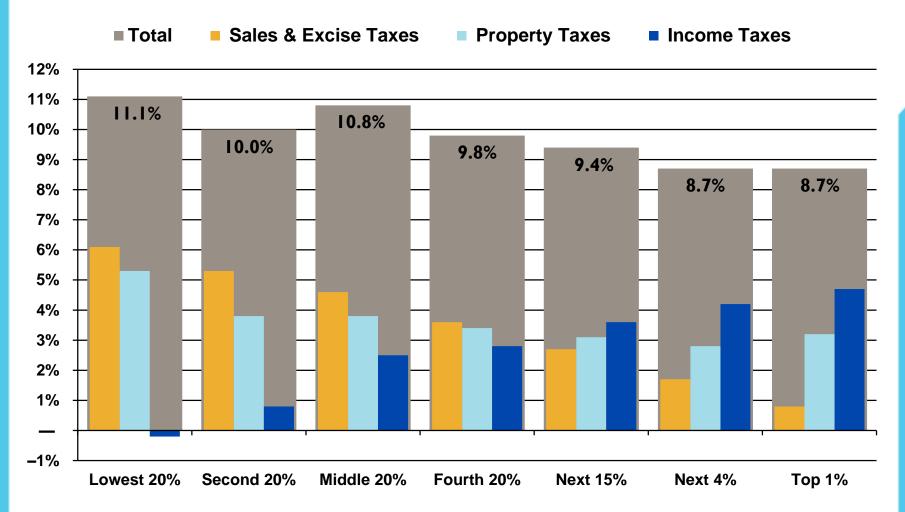


Note: Areas with the least ag land are counties where ag land is less than 20% of the total real property valuation, and areas with the most are greater than 60%.

Sources: Nebraska Department of Revenue and US Census Bureau.



Nebraska's Tax System is Regressive



Lower income earning households pay a greater % of income in NE state and local taxes than higher income earning households



Source: Institute for Taxation and Economic Policy; 2018 Shares of Family Income for Non-Elderly Taxpayers.

Potential 2020 Ballot Initiative

- Creates a refundable income tax credit = 35% of property taxes paid.
- Costs approximately \$1.5B or 32% of the general fund budget.
- Would require increases in other taxes and fees or force deep cuts in state funding for health care, public schools, and roads.
- Potential ballot initiative in 2020



Main Tax Discussions in 2020

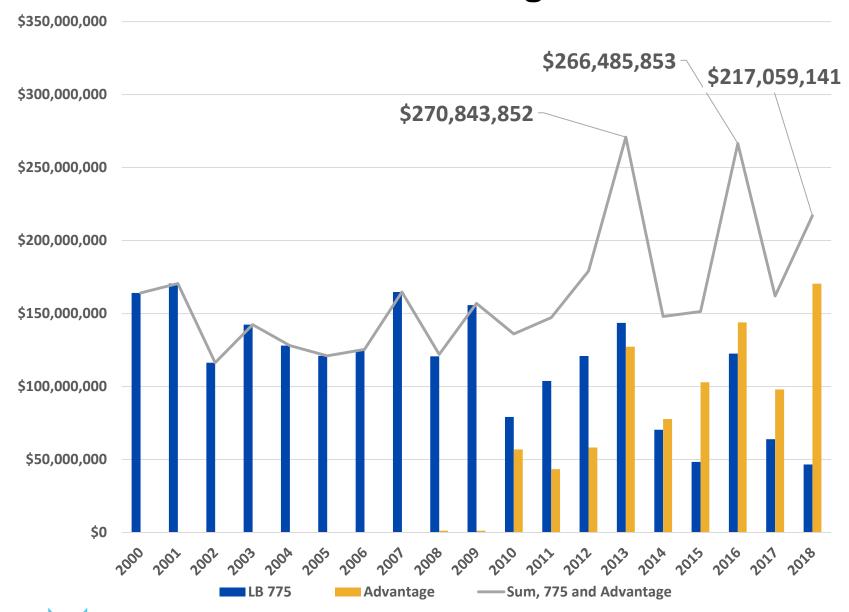
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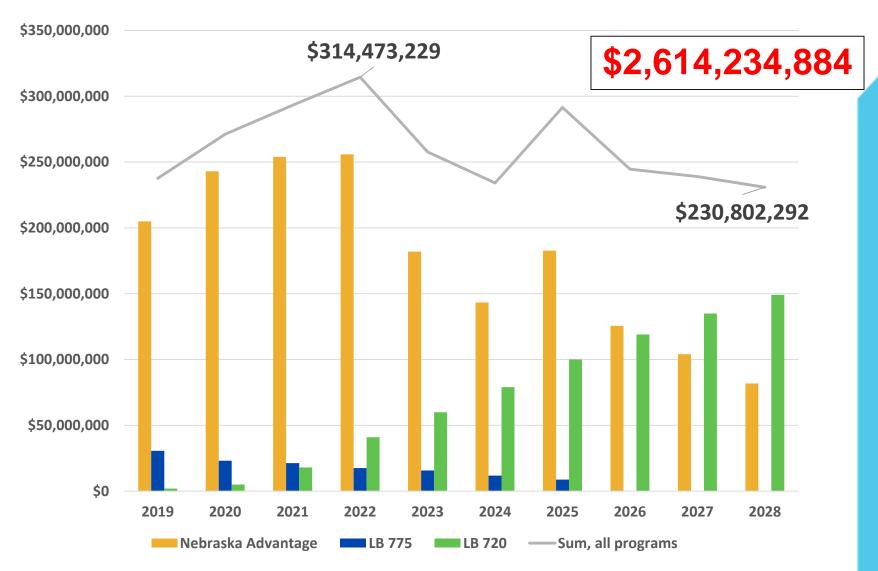


Tax Reductions by Year, LB 775 and Nebraska Advantage



Note: Includes tax credits used, sales and use taxes refunded, and estimated property taxes exempted. Source: Nebraska Department of Revenue.

Nebraska's Estimated Tax Incentive Liability, 2019-28

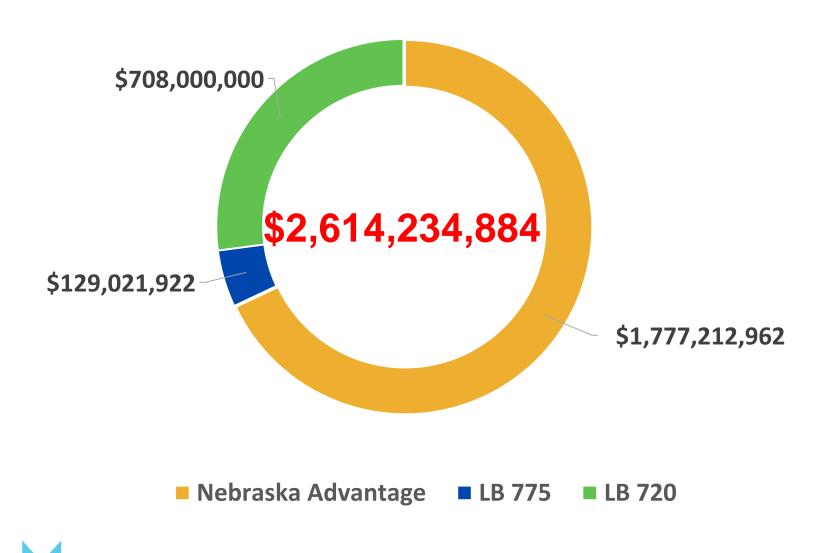


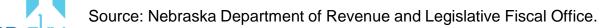
Note: Nebraska Advantage and LB 775 are projected on a calendar year basis; LB 720 on a fiscal year basis.

Sources: Nebraska Department of Revenue and Legislative Fiscal Office.

Clear thinking for a stronger Nebraska

Nebraska's Estimated Tax Incentive Liability, 2019-28





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